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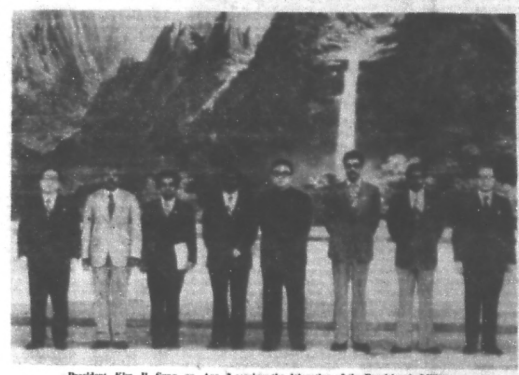
President KIM IL SUNG

Receives Ethiopian Provisional Mil. Gov't Del.

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, received the delegation of the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia on April 3.

Present on the occasion were the members of the delegation headed by Tamrat Feredе, Member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia.

Comrades Chong Jun Gi and Ho Dam were present. The head of the delegation courteously conveyed a personal letter of His Excellency Menguistu Haile Mariam, Chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council of Socialist Ethiopia, to the great leader.



President Kim Il Sung on Apr. 3 receives the delegation of the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia. (KCNA Radiophoto)

New Guinean Amb.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, President of the State of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, on March 30 received Sekou Yansane, new Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Republic of Guinea to our country, and his wife.

On-the-Spot Guidance to Tokchon Area

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—Comrade Kim Il Sung, the great leader of our Party and our people, gave on-the-spot guidance to the work in various domains of the national economy including the fuel and power industries in the Tokchon district (South Pyongan Province) for five days between March 25 and 29.

In the Tokchon district the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung called many consultative meetings including two consultative meetings of functionaries in the domain of the coal industry and related domains in the Tokchon district, a consultative meeting of workers of the Sungri Automobile Combine, a consultative meeting of guiding personnel of industrial establishments in the Tokchon district and a consultative meeting of Party, administrative and economic personnel in the Tokchon district. Through these meetings he fully acquainted himself down to details with the work in various domains of the national economy in this district including coal and power industries and automobile industry and put forward specific tasks.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung deeply grasped and analysed work in a scientific way at the coal mines and related domains and, on this basis, gave programmatic teachings which serve as a guiding principle in developing the fuel and power industries in the Tokchon district onto a new, higher plane, bringing about an upswing in all domains of the national economy and radically improving the people's lives in this district.

At the consultative meetings of functionaries in the domain of the coal industry and related domains, the great leader took a step, first of all, to further consolidate the material and technical foundations of the coal mines in the Tokchon district and speedily increase the coal output.

The respected and beloved leader acquainted himself with the management of the equipment of the Pukchang Steam Power Plant and taught that the work for the maintenance and repair of the generating equipment should be done well regularly in a planned way.

President Presented Honorary Citizenship by Italian City

A grand ceremony for presenting the Title of Honorary Citizen of Magenta, Italy, to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was held in the city on March 20, according to a KCNA report.

The hundreds of attendants at the ceremony included the deputy Prime Minister of the Milan Provincial Government, Mayor of Magenta, a deputy of Public Prosecutor General of the Republic of Italy, leading officials of Milan Province and Magenta City and representatives of various political parties.

The economic and cultural delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yun Gi Bok on visit to Italy was a guest of honour there.

At the ceremony the Mayor of Magenta courteously handed to the head of the economic and cultural delegation of our country the Honorary Citizenship Card for the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and a gift inscribed with the august name of the great leader.

The ceremony was first addressed by the Mayor of Magenta.

He said that it was of enormous significance to have the ceremony for presenting the Title of Honorary Citizen of Magenta to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung on the threshold of the 65th birthday of the great leader. The mayor stressed: He possesses immensely great will power and talent, enjoys the support of the entire Korean people and devotes his all for free, democratic, independent and reunified one Korea.

Then the mayor dwelt at length on the essence and profound content of the Juche idea founded by the great leader. We will assiduously study the Juche idea, as it is an idea of universal significance, he said.

Internat'l Institute of Juche Philosophy Founded

The International Institute of Juche Philosophy was founded in Magenta, Italy, at a function on March 20, according to a report.

The inaugural function was attended by the Public Prosecutor General of the Republic of Italy, the Director of the Italian International Relations Institute, the deputy Prime Minister of the Milan Provincial Government, the Mayor and deputy Mayor of Magenta, and Giancarlo Elia Valori, Secretary General of the Italian International Relations Institute and Secretary General of the Institute of New International Economic Order, and many other Italian public figures.

The economic and cultural delegation of our country headed by Comrade Yun Gi Bok on visit to Italy was invited there.

The band struck up "Song of General Kim Il Sung" when the inaugural function was declared open.

Giancarlo Elia Valori said in his speech that Juche philosophy is a philosophy in which the ideas of President Kim Il Sung are consummated and systematized. The Italian public pays high tribute to this Juche philosophy, he stressed. The Juche idea, he further said, which teaches us to act independently and rely on our own efforts is an idea important to the progress of the development of countries.

He said proudly: We are declaring the inauguration of the International Institute of Juche Philosophy with the intention of its study. Kimilsungism. (KCNA)

NY Panel Demands New Direction for US Korea Policy

Total Disengagement, Stop to Aid for Seoul Urged

The Conference for a New Direction for U.S. Korea Diplomacy was held at the UN Church Centre in New York from Apr. 1 to 3 with the attendance of more than 200 delegates from the United States, Canada, the United Kingdom, France, Japan, Mexico, West Germany and Switzerland, including a number of south Korean dissidents in exile, according to a report.

The international conference sponsored by the Committee for a New Direction for U.S. Korea Policy was aimed at condemning Pak Jung Hi "regime's" violations of human rights in south Korea and demanding a new direction for U.S. Korea policy to conduct the U.S. troop withdrawal from south Korea.

The New York meeting was called last January in a statement issued by American and Canadian progressives—George Wald, Nobel Prize awarded Harvard Professor; Mark Selden, Professor at Washington University; Samuel J. Nimoff, Professor at McGill University, Canada; the Rev. Paul Abels, N.Y. United Methodist Church; Bob Cambria, secretary-general of the Committee in Solidarity with the Korean People; and Ruth G. Colby, UN consultant, who formed the Committee for a New Direction for U.S. Korea Policy.

As the Carter administration called attention to morality and human rights in foreign policy and reaffirmed its pledge to pull GIs out of south Korea, the Conference for a New Direction in U.S. Korea Diplomacy was supported by more than 100 noted American figures and progressive organizations representing U.S. conscience.

Among them were Senators George McGovern and Edward Kennedy, U.S. Ambassador to the U.N. Andrew Young and MIT Professor Noam Chomsky, and the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars.

The conference on Apr. 1 held a plenary meeting. On the following day, it divided into the military-political and human rights workshops. The third-day session adopted a resolution addressed to the U.S. President and Congress.

At the plenary meeting, George Wald made a keynote report.

Noting that the U.S. administration was making another mistake in Korea in addition to a mistake in Vietnam, he pointed out that under the pretext of the "defense of south Korea's independence" the United States secured its own "national interests" and helped Japan's economic inroads into south Korea.

Referring to State Secretary Vance's statement that south Korea and the Philippines should be immune from sanctions to be given to the countries violating human rights, Wald said it was nothing but issuing a "permit for human right violations."

Saying that no one can lend ears to the so-called "threat from the north" clamoured about by the dictator Pak Jung Hi, the American Nobel Prize winner warned that there was a constant danger that the uneasy tyrant would cause a war in an effort to force the U.S. to fight north Korea. Another Korean war, he said, could lead to a nuclear holocaust so far unprecedented in human history. In order to remove that possibility, he demanded proper measures should be taken promptly.

Concluding his speech, Wald stressed that demands for a new direction in U.S. Korea policy should be voiced more strongly on a worldwide scale.

He was followed by former south Korean ambassador to the UN Rim Chang Yong, Japanese critic Aochi Shin, south Korean composer in West Germany Yun I Sang, Japanese Socialist Dietman Inoue Isaei and American Methodist minister James Stentzel.

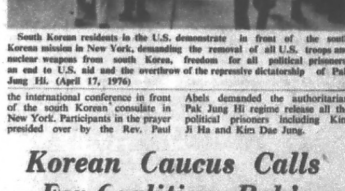
In the second-day session, many delegates, including Gregory Henderson, former political officer at the U.S. Embassy in Seoul and now a Tufts University professor, took the rostrum respectively in the military-political workshop and the human rights workshop.

At the third-day session, the conference adopted with the unanimous approval of the participants a resolution addressed to the U.S. President and Congress. (See box)

Prior to the conference, the organizers of and delegates present at the New York panel on Apr. 1 met the press at the UN Church Centre and issued a statement. (See page 4)

At the press conference, George Wald disclosed the central purpose of the panel was to support Carter's human right diplomacy and his pledge to withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea and to urge him to carry it into effect without fail.

That day about 50 American and south Korean Christians held a prayer meeting for the success of the international conference in front of the south Korean consulate in New York. Participants in the prayer presided over by the Rev. Paul Abels demanded the authoritarian Pak Jung Hi regime release all the political prisoners including Kim Ji Ha and Kim Dae Jung.



South Korean residents in the U.S. demonstrate in front of the south Korean mission in New York, demanding the removal of all U.S. troops and nuclear weapons from south Korea, freedom for all political prisoners, an end to U.S. aid and the overthrow of the repressive dictatorship of Pak Jung Hi. (April 17, 1976)

Meeting to End US Interference in Korea Held

A "meeting for ending U.S. interference in Korea" was held in New York on March 19 on the initiative of the "Out-Of-Korea Committee" of Youth against War and Fascism.

Hundreds of American personages of various circles attended the meeting which was co-sponsored by twelve anti-war organizations and solidarity organisations in New York including the Committee for Solidarity with the Korean People, the Guardian Committee for Supporting Korean Reunification and the All-Africa Student Organisation in the United States and a good few prominent peace champions and public figures.

The appeal headlined "Are You Going to Waste Dollars for War and the South Korean Dictator When American People Are Going Hungry?" said:

You must demand the withdrawal of the U.S. forces and all the weapons from south Korea. At this moment when the anti-Pak Jung Hi forces are growing, we must bar Washington from starting another "Vietnam war."

And you must demand that the U.S. Government sign a peace agreement with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

You must fight in demand of a stop to all U.S. "aid" to the Pak "regime."

You must demand an end to political repression and release of all the political prisoners in south Korea.

Deidre Griswold, Chief Editor of "Workers World", who had attended the World Conference for the Independent and Peaceful Reunification of Korea, spoke.

Pointing to the announcement of the Carter Administration that it could not cut the military aid to the Pak Jung Hi clique as it might harm the U.S. "state security," she continued:

This is a lie. It has nothing to do with the security of the American people to spend money for the upkeep of the U.S. forces and of the south Korean puppet army more than 700,000 strong. It is probably necessary for the security of the U.S. ruling circles and their investments.

Carter has already promised us that he would withdraw the U.S. ground forces from south Korea. We should put pressure upon him to honour his words.

A forum on the Korean question was sponsored recently in Washington by the "U.S.-Out-Of-Korea Committee" of Youth against War and Fascism.

It was attended by more than 120 persons including members of the sponsor organisation.

Andy Stapp, representative of the committee, and many others took the floor at the forum. They stressed:

The U.S. forces must be withdrawn from south Korea.

Progressives in the United States have their own duty also—a special obligation to get the U.S. occupation army out of Korea.

Today the Korean people stand face to face with U.S. imperialism and we have an international duty to the Koreans to support them—we certainly owe them our solidarity.

US Savants Demand DPRK-US Negotiations

"The Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars," an organisation of U.S. scholars, held a regular meeting in New York between March 25 and 27.

It was attended by many scholars from all parts of the United States.

A resolution on Korea was unanimously adopted at the meeting. The resolution said:

We, the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars, support the right of the Korean people to independently and peacefully reunify their country after more than thirty years of division engineered and promoted by the United States Government.

We extend our support to the struggle within south Korea against the Pak Jung Hi dictatorship and for democracy and reunification.

In accordance with these beliefs, the Committee of Concerned Asian Scholars pledges itself to work for the implementation of the following demands:

1. Withdrawal of all U.S. troops and weapons from south Korea.

2. Termination of all U.S. aid to the Pak Jung Hi regime.

3. Opening of negotiations with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to end the current state of war and to establish full diplomatic relations.

Korean Caucus Calls For Coalition, Pak's Resignation

On the other hand, after the three-day panel, south Korean dissidents in exile who participated in the international panel held the Korean Caucus in New York and adopted a resolution, demanding: the "presidential emergency decrees" and the "yushin system" be repealed; and the political prisoners released; the "KCIA" disbanded; and the Pak Jung Hi regime resign en masse. They also called for: promoting a dialogue between Pyongyang and Washington; expelling the Pak "regime"; and uniting all the Koreans at home and abroad for national reunification, and lodged with the U.S., Japanese, and south Korean authorities a strong protest against their refusal to issue passports or visas to the delegates of the Japan Hq of the Korea Congress for Democracy and Unification. (See right column)

Eight south Koreans residents in Japan planned to attend the New York panel. But their applications for permits to visit the U.S. and to reenter Japan without passports were refused by the Japanese immigration authorities colluding with the Pak "regime".

They have been denied renewal of their passports by the Seoul "regime" because of their dissident activities in this country.

Among them were Chong Jae Jun, chairman of the Committee for Measures to Rescue Kim Dae Jung; Cho Hwal Chun, secretary-general of the Korea Congress for Democracy and Unification; and Chong Kyong Mo, editor-in-chief of the dissident south Koreans' paper "Minjok Sibo" published in Tokyo.

Resolution

(1). We, the Korean Caucus, pledge to support the implementation of the resolution which the conference adopted.

(2). Mindful of the overwhelming enthusiasm with which the 17 million Korean people greeted the July 4th north-south joint communique in 1972, we appeal to the Korean people everywhere to join their efforts to reactivate the 3 principles set forth in that historic document.

(3). We demand that the necessary steps be taken toward the elimination of the existing tension in the peninsula, including such steps as may be necessary for the acceleration of the current communication between the U.S. and the DPRK.

(4). We appeal to all Koreans, at home and abroad, to join with us in our efforts to establish a coalition for the elimination of the dictatorship of the Park regime and for the realization of the reunification of our country. We propose that a conference of overseas Koreans be held as an initial step toward the implementation of this objective at the earliest possible date.

(5). We strongly protest against the governments of south Korea, Japan, and U.S.A. for their combined sabotage of this conference which has resulted in the prevention of the participation of the Korean delegation from Japan as well as invited Japanese party.

(6). Lastly, we appeal to all peoples of the world to look upon this struggle against Korean dictatorship and Korean division not exclusively as a Korean concern but as a part of the universal struggle for decency, justice and freedom. We appeal further that they lend their undivided support and encouragement for this cause.

Resolution Addressed to US President, Congress

The Conference for A New Direction in U.S. Korea Diplomacy, meeting in New York City from April 1 to 3, 1977, has adopted the following resolution:

Whereas for more than a quarter-century, the U.S. has supported first the repressive regime of Syngman Rhee and now the even more repressive dictatorship of Park Chung Hee, both of which have acted in flagrant disregard of human right, enacted and enforced repressive laws, killed, tortured and imprisoned large numbers of citizens who represent the overwhelming majority of the people who oppose these regimes, and

Whereas the Korean Central Intelligence Agency in cooperation with the U.S. and other intelligence agencies, has systematically intimidated and used physical violence against Koreans abroad and had even undermined American society by bribery and subversion, and

Whereas Park Chung Hee maintains his regime largely by enormous infusions of U.S. economic and military aid and private capital, and

Whereas U.S. maintains 42,000 troops armed with nuclear and conventional weapons in south Korea, and

Whereas the presence of U.S. troops supporting the belligerent Park regime may again propel the U.S. into war in Korea.

Therefore, we the participants call upon Congress and the president:

1. To remove immediately all nuclear weapons from south Korea,

2. To withdraw American troops, conventional weapons and paramilitary personnel from south Korea,

3. To end all U.S. military and economic aid to Park Chung Hee's regime.

The escalating cycle of tension in divided Korea which has continued too long must be brought to an end. Consistent with these objective all appropriate steps must be taken by the Carter administration in positively continuing current communications between the U.S. and north Korea.

We the undersigned further call upon all concerned Americans to organize on every possible level—locally, regionally and nationally—in order to bring about the above mentioned change in U.S. Korea policy.

We call for the support of the aims of this resolution and of the spirit of this conference by the public in all countries that back the Park dictatorship economically, politically or militarily.

We condemn Park Chung Hee's complete contempt for those elementary rights set forth in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and the United Nations Charter. We call on the U.S. Government to do the same.

We call for the immediate release of all victims of political repression in south Korea, many of whom have been detained only for speaking out for justice and human decency. In particular, we call for the commutation of all death sentences and the release of all those condemned to death.

We extend our full support to the south Korean people's movement to end the Park Chung Hee dictatorship and to establish in its place a broad-based democratic coalition.

We also express our conviction that it is the right of the Korean people independently to achieve the reunification of their homeland which has been divided for three decades and thus enjoy the happiness and prosperity.

Koreans Find Nat'l Honor in Having Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG

— *Rodong Sinmun* —

Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the WPK) April 4 carried an editorial article titled "The Great National Honour and Revolutionary Pride of Our People Who Have Their Great Leader in the Person of Respected and Beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung."

In the first part the article says that national honour and pride are a lofty revolutionary spirit to be possessed of by the people of a sovereign and independent country, a people making revolution.

The article goes on:

National honour and pride is an important source of strength in achieving the development of the nation and the prosperity of a nation and victoriously advancing the revolution.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"Such national sense of dignity and power is highly precious for the liberation struggle of the people. A nation without it may be ruined, but a nation that has national pride and confidence in victory is invincible."

Only when they have national honour and revolutionary pride can the people of each country ardently love their country and firmly safeguard the dignity and honour of the country and the nation and triumphantly advance the revolution and construction with a high degree of revolutionary passion and confidence.

He who has not national honour, pride or national self-respect looks up to others, not trusting his own strength. He cannot carry on revolutionary struggle independently, sinking to national nihilism and flunkeyism.

Therefore, every nation should have its honour and self-respect to defend its independence and victoriously carry on the revolutionary struggle. In particular, a small nation should fight stoutly to defend its dignity and achieve the victory of the revolution with a higher degree of self-respect and confidence.

For every nation its pride is based on all its superiority and finds expression in various ways.

What is basic here is to have a great leader.

Only when they attend a great leader can the people of each country have a correct guiding idea and explore the road of the revolution with flying colours and correctly realise the desire and aspiration of the nation with invincible strength, uniting the whole nation as one.

Only when there is a great leader can a glorious revolutionary tradition be established, lustre be added to the history of the nation, the precious heritage of national culture and the natural resources of the country be used successfully, full play be given to the resourcefulness and talent of the nation and the eternal prosperity of the country be achieved.

Apart from a leader, a party, sovereignty and a country are unthinkable. Without the guidance of a leader, no people can carve out their destiny by their own efforts.

The victory of the revolution and the development of the nation are linked with the guidance of a leader. The position and dignity of the country and the nation depend upon the activities of a leader.

National honour and pride are an unbounded honour and pride which can be possessed of only by those people who are under the guidance of a great leader; they are a noble idea and sentiment the people come to have on the road of the revolutionary struggle under the guidance of a leader.

The history of our people who have pulled through a long rugged and thorny path eloquently proves that a nation can achieve eternal prosperity and deeply cherish its honour and pride only when it has a great leader.

As they had no leader who guided the nation along a right path, our people had undergone the national sufferings and tragedy and suffered from backwardness and poverty for a long time and had been unable to avoid twists and turns and bitter failures in the revolutionary movement in the past.

It was an ardent wish of our people and the unanimous desire of our nation to have a great leader who would lead the struggle along a correct road and save the nation from the misery.

This age-old desire and ardent craving of our people came true only when the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, the peerless patriot and national hero, stood in the van of the Korean revolution shouldering upon himself the destiny of the country and the nation.

By having their great leader, the sun of the nation, in the person of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung and enjoying his wise leadership, our people put an end to the history of national tragedy and have become a dignified and resourceful people leading a free and happy life in a rich and powerful, sovereign and independent state.

The august name of the respected and beloved leader peerless in the thousands of years long history of our people is a symbol of the glory of the age and the nation, all our victories and greatness.

Respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung, born in a patriotic and revolutionary family, took the road of revolution in his early age. He is the great leader who, possessed of an ardent love of the country and the people and unbounded fidelity to the revolutionary cause, has been devoting his all solely to the struggle for the independence of the country and the prosperity of the nation, for the freedom and happiness of the people and for the victory of the cause of socialism and communism.

The respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, holding high the revolutionary banner of Juche, ushered in a new era of history, a full-significant era of Juche, to make the dignity and honour of the country and nation shine most brilliantly.

The great leader has lit the new course of history with the torch of the immortal Juche idea, wrought epochal miracles and examples in the revolution and construction with his extraordinary wisdom and outstanding leadership to make our people the most proud and glorious people.

Immeasurably arduous and complex was the whole course of the Korean revolution which started from the struggle against the Japanese imperialist aggressors, the most truculent and brutal militarist-feudalistic imperialism.

In those rigorous days the great leader, always standing in the van of our people, overcame the crisis of the revolution in person and wisely led the Korean revolution along the road of victory, pulling through numerous grim trials that imperiled the existence of the nation and the destiny of the country.

The arduous road the respected and beloved leader covered, overcoming indescribably difficult obstacles and trials and undergoing all kinds of difficulties and hardships, was the heroic epical course of struggle and advance, creation and exploits along which he defeated U.S. and Japanese imperialism, the two most ferocious imperialisms, in one generation, ushered in a new era of the national liberation revolution in the colonies, an era of a new upsurge in the anti-imperialist, anti-U.S. struggle, and guided social revolution at the two most complicated stages to shining victory, building a prospering paradise of the people in this land.

The historic agrarian reform for liquidating the thousands of years long feudal fetters was carried out in only 20 days or so, the most deep-going social reforms for doing away with all manner of exploitation and oppression once and for all were finished in four-five years and the historic task of industrialisation which took others hundreds of years was brilliantly fulfilled in a brief period, 14 years. All these legend-like miracles are historic events which are possible only in heroic Korea under the guidance of the great leader of the revolution.

The great leader who has a boundless love of the country and the people not only restored the lost country and led it on the road of development and prosperity but also brought up our workers and peasants, once oppressed and maltreated, to be full-fledged masters of the country, reliable pillars of the revolution and construction and guided them with a warm affection along the road of full-significant revolution.

As they attend the great leader and enjoy his wise leadership our people have become a dignified and powerful people with the most precious glorious revolutionary traditions, the most revolutionary party, the power of the workers and peasants and one-hearted-hundred revolutionary army, a proud people who are leading the happiest life, and are living in the era of victorious advance, the era of national prosperity for the first time in their history.

Today's great reality unprecedented in the thousands of years long history of our country and our people, the honour and dignity of Juche Korea shining all over the world and the boundless happiness our people are enjoying—all this has been made possible under the wise guidance of the great leader of the revolution Comrade Kim Il Sung.

To have the great leader who has elevated the historic position of our country and nation to the utmost by lighting the road of the Korean revolution with the torch of Juche and performing imperishable exploits which will shine century after century with his great revolutionary practice—herein lie the high glory and pride, the great national honour and confidence of our people.

In its second part the article said:

Our people have a great national honour and revolutionary pride of holding the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung in high esteem. This is a high pride in the precious revolutionary gains won in the revolution and construction under the wise guidance of the respected and beloved leader and a firm confidence in their sacred revolutionary cause of successfully building socialism and communism fully convinced of victory.

The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The Korean people set great store by all the successes they have made in their struggle to build a new society under the leadership of the Workers' Party of Korea. They have a warranted confidence and great pride in them."

Our people's national honour and revolutionary pride of living under the guidance of the great leader lie above all in that they live and make revolution in the socialist fatherland infinitely prospering in the glorious era of Juche, the new proud era of revolution, ushered in by the respected and beloved leader.

Our people are the most honourable and proud revolutionary people for they have the great national honour and revolutionary pride of infinitely glorifying the era of Juche in the glorious fatherland where the respected and beloved leader founded the great Juche idea, the immortal revolutionary banner.

Korea which suffered an eclipse on the world map in the past is now shedding its rays as a great country confidently advancing in the front ranks of the times and our nation has the great honour of being a resourceful and revolutionary people. This is precisely because the respected and beloved leader ushered in the era of Juche, the new proud era of revolution, in this land and has built a mighty socialist country shining with independence, self-sustenance and self-defence.

Ours is a dignified country advocating independence. A people can have national honour and pride and play the role as the true master of their country only when they have a genuine fatherland advocating independence.

Our people who take the great Juche idea as an immovable guiding compass treasure independence more than anything else and strictly adhere to it in the great fatherland built by the respected and beloved leader. This is the very reason why they strive hard to infinitely glorify the national dignity and pride and bring about the eternal prosperity of the country.

Our socialist system fully meets the demands of the Juche idea that man should be made the pivot of thinking in every respect and everything be made to serve man. It is a paradise for people where the state substantially guarantees the people a bountiful material and cultural life with full responsibility.

Our people are immensely proud of fully enjoying an independent and creative happy life as a dignified and mighty people in the rich and strong socialist country holding the respected and beloved leader in high esteem. This great national honour and pride increase in our thriving socialist fatherland.

The national honour and revolutionary pride of our people who live under the guidance of the great leader also lie in that the entire people possessed of the noblest ideological and spiritual trait always work and live in a revolutionary manner and victoriously promote the cause of socialism and communism united around the great leader with one thought and one purpose.

Ours is a revolutionary people who take the Juche idea of the great leader as the only creed of struggle and life and live and work as required by the Juche idea.

Our people have become an independent people who use their own brains in judging everything and act in accordance with their own faith and a most revolutionary people who promote the revolution and construction at an extraordinarily high tempo overcoming all bottlenecks and trials in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance because they have the noble revolutionary trait of taking as an unshakable creed the great Juche idea fully reflecting the new historical era and the desire of the popular masses and working and struggling guided by the Juche idea.

Our people like to make revolution and work. This is the revolutionary trait inherent to our people who live and work guided by the Juche idea.

Under the revolutionary motto "Let's produce, study and live just as the anti-Japanese guerrillas did!" our people thoroughly follow the work style and way of life of the anti-Japanese guerrillas who fought in the Paektu forests in the past. They always work and live in a revolutionary manner full of conviction of sure victory and revolutionary optimism without flinching or wavering before difficulties and bring the revolutionary traditions into full bloom in all domains. They feel greater revolutionary honour and pride in doing so.

The great unity and cohesion of the whole Party and the entire people closely united around the respected and beloved leader Comrade Kim Il Sung with one thought and one purpose—this is the most precious revolutionary gain won by our Party and people in the raging flames of the arduous revolution and a source of strength redoubling our national honour and pride.

Our people have become a mighty and dignified people and our nation a most proud nation full of conviction. This is precisely because the whole Party and the entire people are united rock firm around the great leader with one thought and one purpose.

It is the great honour and revolutionary pride of our people that they are vigorously struggling in the forefront of the times victoriously hewing the untrodden path to socialism and communism under the uplifted revolutionary banner of Juche.

Holding aloft the banner of the revolution our people do not stop even a moment their vigorous struggle under any circumstances but advance dynamically along the highway of revolution pointed to by the great leader, thereby firmly defending the dignity and honour of the revolutionary people and successfully bringing about the prosperity of the fatherland and the nation.

It is the great honour, pride and happiness of our people that they have the great leader in the person of respected and beloved Comrade Kim Il Sung and promote the glorious revolutionary cause of Juche united steel-strong around the great leader in the mighty and dignified socialist fatherland shining with independence, self-sustenance and self-defence which throws the radiant rays of the Juche idea all over the world. **(KCNA)**

President KIM IL SUNG's Family's Is Great History

The great leader's revolutionary family and the exploits performed by its members in the revolutionary struggle serve as a model not only for the Korean people but for the world revolutionary people as well.

So said head of the delegation of the Provisional Military Government of Socialist Ethiopia Tamrat Feredo, Member of the Standing Committee of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and Chairman of the Information and Mass Propaganda Committee of Socialist Ethiopia, when it visited Mangyongdae, the cradleland of revolution, on April 1.

He said:

We are very pleased to have come to Mangyongdae, the birthplace of the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung. We were moved by the story that born into a poor family, the great leader President Kim Il Sung waged an arduous revolutionary struggle to usher in a proud era as we see today.

The deep impressions we got in Mangyongdae today will always remain in our memory.

On April 2 the delegation was shown around the Hwanghae Iron and Steel Complex.

The head of the delegation noted that the Korean people's achievements in economic construction are a fruit borne of the Juche idea founded by the great leader and the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance displayed by the Korean people.

On the same day the delegation visited Chongsan-ri, the land of history where the great leader created the Chongsan-ri spirit and Chongsan-ri method.

There the head of the delegation had this to say:

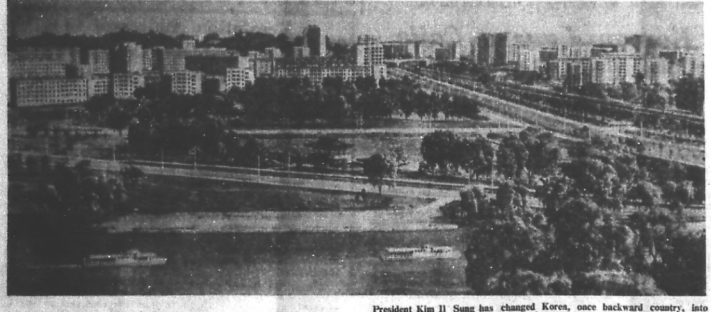
We were deeply impressed by stories about the constant on-the-spot guidance given by the respected and beloved great leader to this farm.

We clearly realized here in Chongsan-ri what a wise and important guidance the great leader has given.

Here we have learned what the relationship between the leader and people should be like. We are well aware of the energetic efforts of the great leader to make the life of the peasants happier.

These experiences in Korea give a great inspiration and courage to us striving to build a society of justice and organize cooperatives in rural areas in future.

The delegation was shown round the Central Industrial-Agricultural Exhibition and invited to appreciate an art performance. **(KCNA)**



President Kim Il Sung has changed Korea, once backward country, into an advanced socialist industrialized country.

Two Different Roads— Repatriation & "Emigration"

The cheers "Long live the great leader Marshal Kim Il Sung!" rocked the earth and sky at the Chongjin Port which turned into a sea of people over which rolled violent waves of flowers.

The repatriation ship "Mangyongbong" fetching the 178th batch of repatriates from Japan dropped anchor at the port on April 3.

Our compatriots who had crossed the Korean Strait to Japan with bitter tears, their hearts torn with the grief of a ruined nation, have been embraced in the bosom of the blessed socialist homeland through the sea route of repatriation opened by the fatherly leader.

How ardently had they longed for the homeland? Now, with tenderest love, it was hugging in its bosom the returnees whose hearts were beating high in great joy.

At that moment when this exciting scene was taking place at the Chongjin Port in the northern region of our country, the blackest tragedy of the 20th century was being enacted at the Pusan Port on the coast facing the turbulent South Sea in the southern half linked with the north by the same vein.

So many south Koreans who have fallen into the hands of slave traders were being taken on board the accursed "emigration" ship to be carried away to strange lands thousands of miles away.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet clique sell off south Korean people and children like commodities to foreign capitalists and plantation owners, turning down the repeated offer of the Government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea to take over millions of south Korean unemployed people and provide them with jobs.

The quite different realities of the north and the south—the earthly paradise where people come with overflowing hopes and the living hell which people leave with bitter grudges! These are vivid pictures showing the essential difference between the most superior socialist system of our country established by the great leader under which man is most valued and everything is made to serve him and the corrupt and ailing south Korean society under the U.S. imperialist colonial rule where human dignity and independence are savagely violated and the destiny of people is moulded by money.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung has taught:

"The compatriots who have already returned home, like the compatriots of the homeland, are living a happy life with nothing to worry about and taking part in socialist construction with a will."

Close to 100,000 returnees who have been embraced in the bosom of the socialist homeland avail the paternal love of the great leader, as legitimate masters of the state, are enjoying an independent and creative life to their heart's satisfaction, with all political liberties and rights guaranteed, together with the people of the homeland.

They are completely free from worries about food, clothing and housing. They have their children educated without paying a penny and work joyously at different work sites according to their ability and attainments.

Hundreds of returnees are active as deputies to the power organs of all levels up to the Supreme People's Assembly and innumerable are doctors, professors, senior research workers and artists.

Numerous returnees have been given political lives which will be eternal even after their physical death and more than 100 have been awarded the Title of Labour Hero of the Republic and other state decorations.

Their human dignity and independence fully guaranteed as legitimate masters of the homeland of Juche, the repatriates are bringing their worthy life into full bloom, with nothing more to desire, committing their destiny entirely to the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Meanwhile, those who have been sold off to Europe and America from south Korea under the U.S. imperialist colonial rule, falling victims to the human traffic by traitor Pak Jung Hi based on the reactionary view of value are subjected to intolerable national humiliation and to hard toil and maltreatment, their independence as humanity ruthlessly violated.

The south Korean workers traded off to the United States are paid less than a half of the wages of the American workers for their slave labour of 16 to 18 hours on account of their colour and on the preposterous ground that they are "inferior nation."

When they die of hard toil, they are denied even a small patch of soil for burial in those alien lands, but are sold to corpse dealers as preys for crocodile hunting.

Such tragedies of south Koreans are reported from everywhere they have been sold—West Germany, Brazil, Canada, etc.

Still gloomier is the lot of the south Korean children taken abroad.

More than 100 poor south Korean children are employed at an acrobatic troupe in New York to mimic the clucking of the cock, the barking of the dog and the chattering of the monkey. They are forced to serve for the money-making of the rich by acting "human animals."

More than 410,000 south Korean people and children taken away to scores of countries all over the globe are wandering about the wilderness of death, undergoing inhumane maltreatment and humiliation.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi plans to sell off one million south Koreans by 1981.

The diametrically different realities of the north and the south clearly show that only the Democratic People's Republic of Korea is the genuine state of the people which brings the happy life of the people into full blooms.

This is why even compatriots in Japan hailing from south Korea are returning to the Democratic People's Republic of Korea—their socialist homeland—to be embraced in the bosom of the great leader. **(KCNA)**

The repatriation ship Mangyongbong takes Koreans in Japan to their socialist homeland.

News in Brief

Mar. 22

* The 1977 plan for cooperation and exchange in the film domain between the Democratic People's Republic of Korea and the Soviet Union was signed in Moscow.

Mar. 24

* An agreement on commodity delivery and payments for 1977 was signed between the Governments of the DPRK and the Socialist Republic of Vietnam in Hanoi.

Mar. 25

* A protocol for cooperation in T.V. broadcasting between the Korean Central Broadcasting Committee and Hungarian T.V. for 1977-1978 was signed in Pyongyang.

Mar. 26

* A delegation of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea headed by Kim Chang Ryong left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Third Congress of the Union of Young Communists of Cuba.

Mar. 29

* A governement delegation of the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia headed by Mara Radich, Member of the Federal Executive Council of the SFRY, arrived in Pyongyang by air to attend the First Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia.

* Ambassador Petur Thorsteinson of the Foreign Ministry of the Republic of Iceland and his wife arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* An inaugural meeting of the Korea-Libya Friendship Association was held at the Chollima House of Culture in Pyongyang.

Mar. 31

* The Korean soccer team in Japan on visit to the socialist homeland flew to Pyongyang.

* Olusegun Obasanjo, Head of State of the Federal Republic of Nigeria, met the economic and technical delegation of the DPRK headed by Ro Tae Sok.

Apr. 2

* U Myin Maung, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of the Union of Burma to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by air.

* A trade union delegation of the DPRK headed by Song Ho Gyong left Pyongyang by plane to attend the Eighth Congress of the Bulgarian Trade Unions.

* A delegation of the DPRK headed by Li Jong Mok left Pyongyang by plane to attend the foreign ministers meeting of the Coordinating Committee of Non-Aligned Nations to be held in India.

* A delegation of the Gabonese Democratic Party arrived in Pyongyang by plane at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea.

Apr. 4

* A protocol on the First Meeting of the Inter-Governmental Economic and Scientific-Technological Consultative Committee of the DPRK and the Socialist Federal Republic of Yugoslavia was signed in Pyongyang.

Apr. 5

* Kjeld Mortensen, Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary of the Kingdom of Denmark to the DPRK, arrived in Pyongyang by train.

(KCNA)

Seoul-Tokyo Ties: Dirty Political Collusion

Today there are strong suspicions about "economic cooperation between Seoul and Tokyo" as part of "ROK-Japan corruption" among the wide-ranged public.

The People's Korea already reported in its March 9 article on the suspicious "Seoul subway the construction project."

In this connection, recently new doubts about "economic cooperation between the 'ROK' and Japan" were expressed by Japanese opposition Dietmen at meetings of the Upper and Lower House Budget Committees. These suspicions, however, reflect only part of an iceberg of political, economic integration between the "ROK" and Japan.

The People's Korea sums up the recent "Shinhan Insulator Co. case" and "ROK — Aluminium Co. case" to throw light on "ROK-Japan corruption."

Shinhan Insulator Co. Case

Antaku Tsunehiko, Japan Socialist Party Dietman, on March 16 exposed a series of cases of dirty "political connection" between Japan and south Korea in the House of Representative Budget Committee.

The Socialist claimed that there were suspicions in 1966 Japanese and south Korean politicians and businessmen intervened in the export deal between Nissho-Iwai and Shinhan Insulator Co.

He also charged the suspicious irregularities led to the bankruptcy of the south Korean firm.

Shinhan Insulator Co., established in 1966 with l.ans from Japanese company, went bankrupt after delays in the construction of its plant.

In June, 1966, Shinhan Insulator Co. signed a contract on the import of an insulator plant with Nissho-Iwai. Under the contract, Kawasaki Heavy Industries was to construct a high-tension insulator plant, and Asahi Insulator Co. to extend technical cooperation.

After that, the Japanese government decided to finance the export of the insulator plant with a loan from the Export-Import Bank in Japan. According to the contract, Nissho-Iwai applied in 1966 for an export license with the Ministry of International Trade and Industry. After all, the MITI issued a plant export license in August, 1969, three years after the conclusion of the contract.

The insulator plant was shipped to south Korea shortly after the export license issued. But Shinhan Insulator Co. went bankrupt in August, 1970.

It took two and half years for the Japanese exporters to obtain the export license. There had been suspicions that the delay was deliberate.

The Japanese Socialist quoted Kawasaki Shinji, then deputy chief of the chemical and industrial machinery department of Nissho-Iwai, as saying "I told President Song Yong So of Shinhan Insulator Co. that in order to get approval from the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, you should use former Prime Minister Kishi. Some politicians bribed by Nissho-Iwai must have pressure on MITI.

Antaku also raised the question why the contract on the project, which had once been awarded to Nippon Insulator Co., the No. 1 insulator maker in Japan, had eventually been given Asahi Insulator Co. Nippon Insulator Co. gave up the contract halfway and Asahi picked it up where it was left. Also there were suspicions that Nippon Insulator Co. had tried to block the would be south Korean insulator maker's bid to export its products to Japan.

According to the application form submitted to the Ministry of International Trade and Industry by Nissho Iwai, the export price of the plant totaled $2,999,750. It included $2,787,900 for construction plant costs, $154,850 for dispatching engineers, and $57,000 for transportation.

The figures on the application form were widely different from those in the specifications submitted by Nissho-Iwai to the Tokyo District Court, which is now a legal dispute on the case between Nissho-Iwai and Song Yong Son.

After all, the application form submitted by Nissho-Iwai sets the machinery price at some $2.11 million, as against $2.79 million as described in the application with MITI.

In addition, part of the money the south Korean firm paid to buy equipment from Kawasaki Heavy Industries through Nissho-Iwai had been funneled to some politicians.

Referring to the final export price, an official of Asahi Insulator Co., who took part in the plant construction in south Korea, told the at a meeting of the House of Representative Budget Committee that his impression then was that the price for the plant, about $100,000 was too much for a plant of that size.

The Japanese company official also claimed that the International Trade and Industry Ministry delayed issuing the export license because of interventions by some politicians. The application form carried the figure of $150,000 as commission paid to the former president of Shinhan Insulator Co.

The money as commission are, of course, illegal under the Export-Import Bank Law. It is not a common practice in plant export transactions to include commissions in prices. In addition of these, moreover, new facts about Shinhan Insulator Co. were disclosed at a meeting of the Budget Committee of the Upper House.

Japanese Socialist Councillor Noda Satoshi charged that the official price of the metallic industrial equipment in the insulator plant was $279,200 as against its export price of $926,200. Therefore, the export price was three times its official price.

He alleged that according to Kawasaki Heavy Industries' price list submitted in June, 1968, by Asahi Industry which was in technical cooperation with the former company, the official price was $245,800. But according to an document submitted to MITI by Nissho-Iwai, the price jumped up to $826,200.

Bankrupted Shinhan Insulator Co.

"ROK" Aluminium Co. Case

Hashimoto Atsushi, a Japan Communist Party Councillor, on March 31 told a session of the House of Councilor's Budget Committee that about $4,300,000 which changed hands in the export of an aluminium plant to "ROK" Aluminium Co. might have been handed to both politicians of south Korea and Japan.

"ROK" Aluminium Co. was set up in 1962. In 1966, it signed an aluminium refining plant export contract with Tokyo Menka Co. and Showa Denko Co. At that time the cost of the plant was $7,500,000. As a matter of fact, however, the aluminium plant was sold to the south Korean firm for $13,490,000, which was $5,990,000 higher than the price the two sides had originally agreed on.

In order to refine aluminium, two factories are needed to be constructed, one each for two processes. Under the contract the Export-Import Bank of Japan agreed to extend loans covering the total price of the plant, which was $15,720,000. It included $8,220,-000 for constructing the No. 1 factory, and $7,500,000 for the No. 2 factory.

The total price of the plant was decreased to $5,300,000, although the project was scaled down to the construction of only the No. 2 factory.

In this connection, Hashimoto said that the price originally agreed upon between two sides might have been changed to raise political funds to be used in Japan. Otherwise, $4,300,-000 is unaccountable.

In fact, the amount of money suspected to have been used for purposes was probably much larger than this. This case was also severely probed by a south Korean "parliamentary committee."

Japan-"ROK" Corruption

(3) Sinister Silence in Political, Biz Circles

(Continued from the previous issue)

The Sato-Nixon talks held in 1969 confirmed that the safety of ROK is vital for the safety of Japan. From around 1970, Japanese trading companies and industrial circles of all natures actively advanced into ROK following the introduction of *big* projects including the construction of an integrated steel plant in Pohan.

By the end of 1975, about $2,700 million had been invested by Japan in ROK, including around $1,000 million in governement funds and about $1,700 million in private funds.

What is more, the funds invested were much more "lucrative" than the Japanese had first imagined. "In the case of commercial loans, the rate of interest was relatively higher (than Government loans) at 6 to 7 per-cent per annum. Even so, they were far lower than the money rates for "private loans' in ROK, which were 30 to 50 percent per annum. It is for this reason that foreign capital itself was considered a form of graft in ROK," says Sumitani Mikio in his book, "ROK Economy."

"Private loans" are a system peculiar to ROK. The lending rate of banks is 15.5 percent, which is about one half the rates for "private loans" but still much higher than "foreign capital." Big graft was thus involved in Japan's economic cooperation itself.

If this interpretation is correct, various formulas are conceivable for the Park regime to give kickbacks of some kind or other to those Japanese who strive for the expansion of economic cooperation to ROK and for those Korean entrepreneurs who got the low cost foreign capital to pay rebates to the Park Regime. Suspicion about the ROK lobby in Japan arose under these circumstances.

In Form of "Goods"

It must be pointed out, however, that the Japanese Government and private funds supplied to ROK through economic cooperation are not invested in cash form. They are supplied in the form of "goods," for which the Export-Import Bank of Japan and the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund pay to Japanese trading companies or industrial manufacturers.

It is said that the most usual way to squeeze funds for paying rebates or behind-the-scene operations under such mechanism is to pad the prices of the "goods."

Out of various types of rumors, the suspicion about the prices of rolling stock for the Seoul Subway is most specific. In the Diet, the Japan Socialist Party took up this problem in 1973 to attack the Government and the Communist Party did the same thing, in the current session.

The suspicion became much stronger in the current session of the Diet, in which the question was raised after Lee Jae Hyon, former Public Information chief of the South Korean Embassy in Washington and now in exile in America, made the following statement to a correspondent of the Asahi Shimbun: "The political rebate raised rough padding of rolling stock prices was equally shared by the Park regime and pro-ROK lobby in Japan."

Construction of the subway in Seoul was started in April, 1971, and the railway was put into operation in August, 1974. In April, 1972, a Government loan of ¥11,800 million was supplied through the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund.

Communist Dietman, Masamori Seiji, made the following statement in the Budget Committee of the Lower House: "In the purchase contract concluded in May, 1973, the price of rolling stock for the Seoul Subway averaged ¥58,790,000 a car. On the other hand, the price of rolling stock for the Tokyo Metropolitan Subway under a contract concluded in January, 1972, was between ¥36,-740,000 and ¥37,780,000 when adjusted in terms of a rise in commodity prices since then. Even supposing that the rolling stock for the Seoul Subway cost ¥10 million higher because the motors were for both D.C. and A.C. use, there is still an unaccountable difference of between ¥11 million and ¥12 million.

President Okita Saburo of the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund was unable to answer the question and barely escaped by promising to make re-investigations. Mitsubishi Corporation, which headed the group of Japanese companies for the project, made the refutation that "the Seoul Subway uses a broad gauge, while the Metropolitan Subway has a narrow gauge. Prices differ because specifications differ."

It must be pointed out, however, that although a "Japanese consortium" of Mitsubishi Corporation and Marubeni Corporation was the successful bidder for the project, "there was actually no free competition at the time of the tender and (2) the Overseas Economic Cooperation Fund did not have an adequate system at the time to check strictly the contract from the viewpoint of rolling stock technology. Some bankers say they are suspicion because of these two points.

Important testimony has been made recently about the construction of the integrated iron-steel plant at Pohang, which was the greatest project in the Japan-ROK economic cooperation program.

The Pohan plant, on which the Park regime's prestige depended, is the first integrated iron-steel plant in ROK. For its first stage alone, about ¥130 billion in funds were supplied from Japan. The window for the group of Japanese companies was Mitsubishi Corporation. There was first a promise for the construction to be undertaken by a Western consortium. However, the promise was scrapped because the capacity of 600,000 tons a year under the plan was considered too small. The circumstance under which a Japanese consortium took up where the Western consortium left off may be explained, it is said, by the strenuous efforts made by Fujino Chujiro, president of Mitsubishi Corporation. Fujino has direct access to President Park and his pet theory is that "ROK is a country worth helping."

Influential

However, we must take the following point into account. In the 1966,67 period, before Mitsubishi agreed to accept the project, Tsuda Hisashi, then president of Sumitomo Shoji Co., received a call from an influential ROK leader who made the following request: "We will entrust the whole project to your company, but in exchange we would like you to produce funds of more than ten per cent of its costs." (According to an article entitled "Sogo Shosha" and published in the Asahi Shimbun of Jan. 23).

This was a request for "bribes" through "padding" the costs. In the Lockheed scandal, it was the Japanese side which forced the Americans to give bribes, but in this case the Japanese side was asked to give them.

Tsuda rejected the offer. Maybe it was for this reason that Mitsubishi Corporation finally became the window for the deal.

The line of fast economic growth in ROK has been supported by loans supplied in rapid succession. "The bicycle called the ROK economy not only needs to be constantly running to avoid falling but must run at a considerably fast speed to operate stably." (Sumiya. op. cit.)

Foreign capital required for attainment of the Fourth Five-Year Program (1977-81) exceeds $10 billion, of which $3 billion is expected to be supplied from Japan.

Will this give rise to a new crop of rumors?

Unaccountable funds supplied for the rolling stock of the Seoul Subway alone amounts to ¥600 million. Money in four or five figures is said to be involved in the construction of the Pohan Steel Plant. If this is true, the size of the Japan-ROK corruption is certainly much larger than that of the Lockheed scandal.

However, investigation into the truth about the Japan-ROK affair will encounter many difficulties that are different from those faced in the course of the Lockheed investigation. Den Hideo, International Bureau Director of the Japan Socialist Party, who flew to Washington to make investigation into the Japan-ROK suspicion, spoke as follows on the international telephone in answer to our question: "In the Lockheed case, material evidence, such as the coded receipts for "peanuts" and "pieces," was produced from the very beginning. No such evidence can be expected to emerge in the present Japan-ROK dealings. However, I think formal testimonies by such directly involved persons as Razard, Lee Jae Hyon, former Public Information chief of Korean Embassy in Washington, and Kim Hyon Uk, former KCIA director, in the Japanese Diet and U.S. Congress will produce even better "evidence" than receipts. Chairman Fraser of the House Subcommittee on International Organizations, also agreed with me on Japan-U.S. parliamentary cooperation."

...suppression of human rights of Kim Dae Jung and other persons by the KCIA will be most embarrassing for the U.S. For this reason, it is believed that the present deliberate leakage of a series of information by the CIA aims at weakening the KCIA in ROK and disposing of the ROK group headed by Kishi in Japan, to make the Japan-ROK relations easier to control.

From the military point of view, the United States is afraid of unity between ROK and Japan and the possibility that may arise therefrom of Japan being tempted to become a big military power. Leakage of information will stop when the U.S. believes that the time has come to settle the situation without going too far.

In comparing these cases to a disease, we may describe the Lockheed scandal as an "acute case" and the Japan-ROK suspicion as a "chronic case." Or there may be a difference similar to the one between surgery and internal medicine. In book-keeping terms, the Lockheed scandal may be classified into the old-fashioned single entry accounting method and the Japan-ROK suspicion into "double entry" methods. At any rate, the latter seems to be harder to unearth.

According to informed sources, it is common sense to pay 20 to 30 per cent rebates when starting business in ROK. A sinister reticence prevails in the Japanese political and business world at present. However, there are many pro-ROK political and business leaders whom the Japanese people would like to have take the witness stand in the Diet. This is all the more reason why they are counting upon the courage of the Opposition parties.

(Concluded)

The Nation

Korea:Time to Trust People

The U.S. weekly magazine "The Nation" on Feb. 19, this year ran an article titled "Korea: Time to Trust the People" written by American free-lancer James Stenzel.

Following is an excerpt from The Nation.

President Carter's campaign promise to withdraw U.S. military personnel from south Korea has reopened a discussion that has been dormant for eight years, during which we witnessed the debacle in Vietnam and the ensuing Vietnamization of Korea, including Park Chung Hee's march to dictatorship.

The debate that Carter's pledge has opened up in Washington suggests that U.S. policy-makers will tread a narrow and self-defeating course. The first problem begins with Carter who, having promised withdrawal, then phased it over a three-to-five-year period. The Japanese foreign Ministry, after Vice President Mondale's visit, said it understands that the U.S. withdrawal from Korea will be a matter of "many, many years." Carter appears to be holding firm only on his commitment to remove the hundreds of U.S. nuclear warheads from south Korea.

The second problem is that any withdrawal of some 41,000 U.S. ground and air forces from south Korea may be limited to token U.S. military aid to the Park regime. Such a deal is sure to exacerbate tensions on the peninsula, increasing any disposition Park may have to march north and forcing upwards the overkill capability on both sides. The commander in chief of U.S. forces in Korea, Gen. John W. Vessey Jr., told The Washington Post last month that he would "gamble on a southern victory" if there were war in Korea today unassisted by outsiders. Therein lies the answer to the alleged need for more weapons of destruction in south Korea, which has already received some seven times more outside assistance than has the north.

The third problem, and the most crucial both now and for the future, is that the whole withdrawal question is being debated in an historical vacuum which runs little from Vietnam and knows even less about the aspirations of the 50 million Koreans, north and south. Into this vacuum have leaped popular myths which continue to plague us. Only three will be mentioned here: the myth that military might makes right, no matter what the human, social, political or economic costs; the myth that rabid anti-communism and a polarized and permanently divided Korea are somehow good for stability in Asia, and the myth that if we could interfere more rather than less in Korean affairs, keeping the south dependent on the United States and Japan, we could better press our high moral intentions there (regretfully neglected since we crushed leftists and labor unions and installed Syngman Rhee as a puppet dictator in 1948), win the hearts and minds of the Korean people and triumphantly regain our role as a beacon to the free world.

Many Americans, and many older and better-off south Koreans, cling tenaciously to such myths, which have served a legitimate thirty-two years of U.S. manipulation of south Korea on a political and ideological chess-board. In the past few years, U.S. policy makers have admitted as much: we're in Korea not for the Koreans but for the Japanese. Nothing could better explain the failures of our Korean policy, and nothing sticks harder in the Korean craw. South Koreans, especially the younger generation, are beginning to see the continued heavy U.S. presence, like Japanese colonial rule before it, as one continuum of cynical foreign exploitation. As surely as they know the costs of dictatorship and repression under Park, they know the bitterness of being a client state, one in which the United States pushed the Japanese to buy back a half-interest in 1965, under the Japan-ROK normalization agreement.

Discussions of U.S. military withdrawal from south Korea can take place in a vacuum or they can recognize the Koreans' stubborn will to resist foreign domination and to decide their own destiny. The deepest aspiration of all Korean people are for national reunification, political independence and economic self-reliance. To date the north Korean regime also has promoted these claims while we spent billions imprinting our myths on the south.

The United States must now be bold enough and smart enough—to allow south Koreans to raise the same nationalistic voice from their perspective. Washington should desist from sweeping—the strength of trust in the Korean people—and not from militarism and dictatorship built on distrust and masquerading as strength. We need to move from narrow self-interest, anti-Communism and anti-nationalist, to a broader base which appeals to nationalist impulses as Park's fascism cannot. Our military withdrawal is a minimal prerequisite for ending the whole dependency/exploitation relationship. The terms of our withdrawal can do much to assist or to frustrate Korean aspirations. The key is to distance ourselves from Park and ally ourselves with all the Korean people, allowing them every possible opportunity to forge their own future, peacefully and independently.

The first step is to remove all of the approximately 35,000 U.S. ground forces and all of the nuclear weapons from south Korea, immediately and unconditionally. The troops are hostages to a brutal dictator; neither they nor the nukes are needed to supplement already superior south Korean forces. And even if they were needed, the opinion polls show that today most Americans oppose using them. The United States could and should insist that the Korean peninsula be declared a nuclear-free zone. Voluntary withdrawal of our nuclear weapons should not, however, be unconditional on such a declaration. As for the some 6,000 U.S. air personnel in the south, half should immediately be pulled back to Japan—to bolster the country we're actually defending—or to other points off the Asian mainland. The remaining 3,000 should be moved to positions in the southern third of south Korea and be prepared for quick demobilization (on terms to be discussed below).

The second priority is to open doors to north Korea. Total isolation has bred only intransigence, ignorance and fear in Pyongyang. Seoul and Washington alike. Formal and informal relations with the north can do much to defuse tensions on the peninsula and restore some semblance of sanity in the three capitals. They would also give the United States some of its much-needed distance from the Park regime.

The third priority would be to insist on strict military parity between north and south in terms of ready armies, reserves and armaments. There are two intentions here: to discourage the aggressiveness that goes with clear military superiority, and to stop the United States from arming Seoul beyond the hilt as part of a troop withdrawal package.

The fourth priority, related to all of the above, would be to give Seoul the required one year's notice that the 1953 U.S.-ROK Mutual Defense Treaty will end, and the final 3,000 U.S. air personnel be withdrawn, on the first day after the period of a year. Until outside powers also drop their military assistance commitments to either regime and pledge themselves to Korean self-determination and peaceful reunification.

Only the concreteness of these proposals makes them controversial. The most formidable opposition will come from those who benefit the most from the status quo—American and Japanese multinational corporations and banks and Pentagon, and the south Korean elites, especially those educated under the Americans and Japanese. But other will also take exception. The ideological Left will say such proposals don't go far enough, that they leave the United States playing a rather important role in Korea.

The moralistic Left will say the proposals go too far and that they don't heed the cries for human rights and democracy. But the United States, which did so much to militarize the peninsula and thus suppress those rights, might best create an environment for those rights through a program of demilitarization.

Although there are always risks, we must dare to be concrete in discussing troop withdrawal or lose an opportunity made long overdue by Vietnam.

The four priorities could be realized much more quickly than the process they seek to enable—the peaceful reunification of an Independent Korea. Reunification will probably require many stages over many years.... The path will not be easy. The important matter now is to describe policy in our power to enable the Koreans themselves to begin the process.

Last anyone consider these ideas radically new, Vice Presidents Spiro Agnew publicly proposed phased withdrawal of all U.S. forces from Korea in 1969.

What intervened, of course, was the U.S. humiliation in Vietnam. Insanity has reigned ever since: Park Chung Hee coming to resemble the worst of Nguyen Van Thieu trying to pose as the second Ho Chi Minh, and the United States "reassuring its allies" by sending B-52s, a squadron of fighter-bombers and an aircraft carrier to chop down a poplar tree.

One would hope we could be more original than that in 1977—or perhaps even more forward looking than Agnew and Nixon.

Reunification Forum (11)

War Preparations on Plea of "Anti-Communism"

(Continued from the previous issue)

U.S. vice-President Mondale who visited Japan didn't go to south Korea. According to foreign reports, Washington regards Seoul's request for his visit to south Korea. Whenever the U.S. policy of Korea became an important matter, all the previous U.S. presidents beginning with Eisenhower, and vice-presidents visited south Korea.

The "Taft-Katsura Agreement" signed in July, 1905 was a secret treaty between the US and Japan, permitting Japan to place Korea under Japanese rule.

It is clear that the Korean problem was taken up as one of the main subjects of discussion at the last Fukuda-Mondale conference. Why did U.S. vice-President Mondale reject the "request" of the south Korean authorities to visit that country. This shows a chauvinistic attitude of treating a problem of south Korea, small and weak, as a business only between the US and Japan, virtual masters of south Korea.

In short, the U.S. and Japan are scheming for a new "Taft-Katsura Agreement" for 1977.

"Conditions" for U.S. reduction of military presence in south Korea were certainly discussed at the U.S.-Japan talks.

Japan was requested to play a larger political role in south Korea by taking over some of the U.S. responsibilities for that country. In exchange for it, Japan tried to get U.S. consent to protecting and expanding Japan's interests that it has secured in south Korea by investigating $2,000 million.

The U.S. administration has stressed more than once that the U.S. military presence in south Korea has been important for the Asian policy of the U.S., for the defence of Japan, and is essential for the security of the U.S. and Japan.

This means that the U.S. and Japan are defended at the expense of south Koreans. Despite this, the Pak Jung Hi junta is frantically preparing for war against north Korea.

The junta has invested large sums from the national treasure in developing nuclear arms. Thus the junta is set on purchasing nuclear reactors from France and Canada and in particular, hundreds of millions were spent to bribe Canadians.

The junta is making desperate efforts to modernize the south Korean army and produce of conventional weapons.

The Japanese ruling class and munitions industries are designing to unify the armament specifications of the south Korean forces and the Japanese Self-Defence Forces, construct and operate weapons manufacturing factories in south Korea and sell arms to south Korea and other Asian states.

South Koreans lobbyists including Kishi Nobosuke, a war criminal, who received huge amounts of bribes from Pak Jung Hi, is energetically pushing ahead with this plan.

The 1977 fiscal budget of the junta amounts to around 3,600,000 million won. National defense spending accounts for 34.6% of the budgets. In its annual revenue plan, internal tax revenues amount to 1,640,000 million won and the defence tax 280,000 million won—a total of 1,920,000 million won.

In fact, 72% of the annual revenue is borne by the nation.

This means south Koreans people shoulder 64,000 won per head, excluding local taxes, since the population of south Korea is about 30 million. If one household consists of 5 on an average, 320,000 won is borne by one household.

Labor organizations in south Korea are demanding a minimum 37.5% wage hike. They demanded that wages of juvenile workers under 18 be raised to 38,000 won per month and wages of adult workers to 60,000 won. Thus, wage disputes are wide-spread.

The junta officially reported that its funds of them needed a minimum of 70,000 won per month in south Korea.

Why is it necessary for the junta to make a frantic war preparations despite the misery countrymen by lowering people's living standard.

Pak Jung Hi regards the same nation as "an enemy" to be fought for the cause of "anti-communism" and considers the insistent enemy of our nation to be an ally and the closest friend.

Therefore, the road to reunification can't be paved without ousting Pak Jung Hi from "power".

(To be continued)

Press Statement (New York Conf.)

Our President Jimmy Carter has projected the issue of human rights as the focus of the foreign policy of the new administration. In his campaign for the presidency Mr. Carter singled out the Park Chung Hee regime in south Korea for its repugnant violations of human rights in crushing all democratic dissent. And he spoke of the need to withdraw American forces which have occupied Korea for more than two decades.

Our conference for a new U.S. policy in Korea is meeting today to affirm support for these initiatives as a beginning in framing a new U.S. policy in Korea.

We condemn the barbarous violations of human rights commited by the Park regime which has imprisoned tens of thousands of political prisoners including the 80 year old former president Yun Po Son, former presidential candidate Kim Dae Jung, Koreas' first woman lawyer Lee Tai Yung, and Korea's greatest patriotic poet Kim Chi Ha as well as numerous south Korean church leaders.

We join ever increasing numbers of international voices in condemning the use of torture and execution of the innocent in south Korea.

We deplore the deprivation of basic human rights among south Korean people by the government which has barred strikes and has transferred control of the economy to U.S. and Japanese interests.

We support the brave resistance by ever larger numbers of Korean people including many associated with the Christian church, university and high school students and people in all walks of life. In the face of draconian punishment they continue the struggle for democracy and human rights.

Within the recent past, ever widening numbers of south Koreans have come to realize that the destiny of their country cannot rest on external factors, but must be shaped by the Korean people themselves. While there may be differences of opinion on how this is to be achieved, commitment to this principle is growing. The conference will give expression both to this unity as well as to diversity.

United States support for the Park regime, diplomatically, economically and militarily insures the continued division of Korea.

While President Carter has called for a re-examination of U.S. policy with respect to dictatorial regimes, recent statements suggest that forces in the administration are now reconsidering the question of Korea.

Indeed, the Carter Administration has proposed a 77 per cent increase in military aid to south Korea, totaling $280.4 million in fiscal year 1978. It has also suggested that U.S. ground troop withdrawal will be extended over an indetermined number of years and that U.S. air power will remain in Korea indefinitely.

The present policy of the U.S. in Korea not only strengthens the hand of Park but maintains a highly volatile situation which threatens to engulf the U.S. in yet another major war on the mainland of Asia.

We support a policy in Korea firmly rooted in the best traditions of the American people: democracy, respect for human rights and the right of national self-determination.

We call for:

1. The immediate withdrawal of all nuclear weapons from Korea.

2. The withdrawal of U.S. forces and military installations from Korea.

3. The end of all U.S. military and economic aid to the Park regime.

We as individuals have come together in calling this conference out of a shared concern for the present situation in Korea and for U.S. responsibility in its construction. We have not only studied the situation in Korea, but have also gone out of our way to insure communication with all sectors of Korean life. Several of us have been to the south and one of us to the north in our determination to insure maximum objectivity.

From the outset let us make it clear that the organizers of this conference hold to no dogma but are united by our deep concern for the Korean people. Consequently we appealed through any times and directly to concerned individuals for financial support to defray costs of this conference. In additions, appeals were made in Japan to Japanese as well as to people of Korean origin residing in that country.

Fortunately these appeals were successful.

Both Korea and the U.S. are now at a crossroads. The choice is clear. Either we recognize and act upon the opportunities before us, or the danger of escalated repression inevitably leading to conflict will dramatically increase. A new vision and a new perspective are essential. All Koreans yearn for peace, for freedom and for unity: We now have the chance to contribute to the realization of these ideals and hope that this conference will take some modest steps toward clarifying the alternatives and accelarating the process of achieving peace with justice.

Japanese Women Send Letter to Mrs. Carter

Twenty-four Japanese women of various circles including critic Ishigaki Ayako and writers Yoshitake Teruko and Go Shizuko, sent on Mar. 31 hundred copies of the "Letter to American Mothers" calling for the withdrawal of U.S. troops from south Korea, to the First Lady, wives of the U.S. Cabinet members and army leaders, and to leading women's organizations, Christian associations and peace committees in the U.S.

Follows the full text of the letter:

Dear American mothers,

We, Japanese mothers, are closely watching the public debate currently being made in the United States of America of the re-examination of its Korea policy.

We, deeply concerned about the presence of nuclear weapons on the Korean Peninsula, have been long hoping that your government authorities will undertake the withdrawal of nuclear weapons and the U.S. forces from there as early as possible.

It is already 32 years since the American troops were first stationed in south Korea, and it is 24 years since the ceasefire was worked out in Korea after the three years of the Korean War. Over these years your Government has spent over 13 billion dollars in south Korea, introduced nuclear weapons and sent your dearest husbands and sons there, many of whom have laid down their invaluable lives.

What are the consequences?

They are the threat of nuclear war in Asia, the denial of freedom, democracy, and human rights of the south Korean people, and the frustration of the aspirations of the Korean people for national reunification.

As demonstrated by the unfortunate Panmunjom incident, the U.S. troops stationed in south Korea are something of a powderkeg which may explode at any time into an appalling nuclear war.

Remember the disastrous Vietnam War! Resumption of war in Korea will take a heavy toll of not only the Korean people but your husbands and sons. The war will never remain confined to that country but will inevitably spill into Japan, one of its neighboring countries.

Why is it necessary to risk nuclear war by deploying an American contingent in a foreign country across the Pacific Ocean?

As a matter of common knowledge, the Government of Park Chung Hee has managed to survive with money and weapons granted by your country.

They have rounded up and imprisoned Kim Dae Jung, Kim Chi Ha, Yun Po Son and all the other journalists, politicians, men of culture, religionists and students, opposed to their policy. At the expense of you, American taxpayers, they have bribed U.S. Congressmen and Japanese Dietmen in order to secure their support to their rule.

It may be against your will and tarnishing the American reputation for the U.S. Government to aid such corrupt military dictatorial regime.

We are afraid that the stationing of American troops and aid to the Park Government are contributing to the permanent division of Korea into north and south and are one of the great stumbling-blocks to the long-cherished aspiration of the Korean people for reunification of their nation.

Dear American mothers,

In order to save your beloved husbands and sons from the danger of nuclear war, to return a peaceful home life to you, to restore liberty and democracy to the south Korean people, and to bring peace and reunification to Korea, we sincerely hope that President Carter will honor his pledge and withdraw the U.S. troops from south Korea speedily.

In Japan, broad segments of the people are launching various movements, calling for the withdrawal of U.S. nuclear weapons and troops from south Korea, denouncing the questionable relationship between Tokyo and Seoul, and protesting the Park Government's repression of human rights.

Let us express our singlehearted wish that you who love liberty and peace will favorably respond to our appeal in order to prevent another Vietnam tragedy on the Korean Peninsula.

March 31, 1977, Tokyo, Japan

Signed

Ms **Ishigaki Ayako,** critic
Ms **Ikeda Michiko,** writer
Ms **Ema Shoko,** poet
Ms **Okabe Itsuko,** essayist
Ms **Oseko Rinko,** writer
Ms **Ohara Tomie,** writer
Ms **Go Shizuko,** writer
Ms **Sata Ineko,** writer
Ms **Jugaku Shizu,** scholar on English literature
Ms **Sato Aiko,** writer
Ms **Saruhashi Katsuko,** scientist
Ms **Terashima Akiko,** playwright
Ms **Nakayama Chinatsu,** actress
Ms **Togaeri Chizuko,** essayist
Ms **Hayafune Chiyo,** writer
Ms **Hani Setsuko,** social worker
Ms **Harada Yasuko,** writer
Ms **Fujihara Tei,** writer
Ms **Maruoka Hideko,** critic
Ms **Mizuki Yoko,** playwright
Ms **Morosawa Yoko,** researcher into women's problems
Ms **Yamazaki Tomoko,** researcher into women's history
Ms **Yoshitake Teruko,** writer
Ms **Yamamoto Yasue,** actress

Rodong Sinmun Flays Fukuda's Stand on Korea

PYONGYANG (KCNA)—The Fukuda government of Japan is invariably pursuing the wild ambition to reinvade Korea under the name of "peace in Korea" and "relaxation of tension" and this is an important factor obstructive to the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

Papers stress this in commentaries denouncing the speeches made by Fukuda, Prime Minister of Japan, at the Diet and before the graduates of a school for training commanding officers of the "Self-Defence Forces."

A Rodong Sinmun (organ of the CC of the Workers' Party of Korea) commentary says:

Prime Minister of Japan Fukuda blared at the Diet recently that Japan would "allow" the movement of U.S. forces to the Korean front from Japan in case of "emergency" on the Korean Peninsula.

Speaking before the graduates of the school for training commanding officers of the "Self-Defence Forces" of Japan, he babbled that "local disputes are inevitable in the future," "the Self-Defence Forces bear heavy responsibility" in that case and the "SDF" commanding officers "should constantly temper their body and soul to counter any eventuality."

The commentary notes:

This openly reveals the opposition of the aggressive forces of Japan to "peace" in Korea and her "peaceful reunification" and their wild ambition to reinvade Korea. This, at the same time, is a naked challenge to the Korean people and the peace-loving people the world over.

Today the world people are desirous of peace in Korea and her independent and peaceful reunification and unanimously demand the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea. Even the U.S. Administration announced the intention to withdraw its troops out of south Korea. Why is Fukuda, in disregard of this, openly talking about the U.S. troops' movement from Japanese territory, presupposing the recurrence of a war in Korea?

Lurking behind this is the black-hearted design to dampen the demand of the world people for the withdrawal of the U.S. troops from south Korea and freeze the split of Korea by keeping them in south Korea at any cost and making use of the U.S. military strength.

Fukuda's remarks also reveal his vicious aggressive plan to whip up a war atmosphere, heighten tension in Korea, lead the situation to the outbreak of a war and offer Japan as the operation base, advance base and supply base of the United States under the U.S.-Japan "security pact" and involve Japan in the war.

The Japanese reactionaries attempt to manipulate the provocation of a war in Korea, participate in it and thus realise their long-cherished dream of reinvading Korea, the commentary says, and goes on:

Fukuda croaked about the inevitability of "local disputes" and agitated for war, prattling that the "SDF" men should temper their body and soul and discharge their "responsibility" and went the length of declaring that he would not alter the "provisions concerning south Korea" of the 1969 Sato-Nixon joint statement.

If the Japanese reactionaries try to get something through their policy of reinvading Korea, it is a delusion. The outdated position of the Japanese reactionaries runs diametrically counter to the trend of the times and will inevitably invite the denunciation and rejection of the people and bring bankruptcy.

The Japanese reactionaries must look straight at the reality and refrain from reckless acts.

Korean Student Com. Denounces Maltreatment of S. Korean Students

The Korean Students Committee recalled to the world progressive people and students who treasure justice and truth that the human rights problem whose solution stands out with greatest urgency in the world at present is posed in south Korea under the rule of the Pak Jung Hi fascist dictatorship and appealed to them to lift up their voice warmly supporting and encouraging the south Korean students' struggle against fascism and for democracy and denouncing the violation of their human rights by the fascist clique.

It made this appeal in a statement denouncing the south Korean fascist clique who on March 28 suppressed at the point of the bayonet students of Seoul University when they launched a demonstration against fascist dictatorship and for campus freedom and the democratisation of society, demanding the "immediate repeal of emergency decree No. 9," "guarantee of basic human rights and the right to existence to all people," and so forth.

The statement denounced the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique for their brutal repression of the just struggle of the south Korean students, branding it as an intolerable challenge to the trend of the times opposing the suppression of human rights and demanding the liquidation of fascist dictatorship.

The statement continued:

Today the patriotic students, together with the south Korean people, have risen up determinedly in the struggle against fascism and for democracy, forcing their way through the thick forests of bayonets. This is their legitimate right which no one can rob them of.

Yet the south Korean fascist elements are trying to legalise their sanguinary repression by branding this just action of the students as a "violation of law." This is a robber's logic reversing black and white, which can fool no one.

The Pak Jung Hi clique should stop their fascist rampage against the desire of the people and the trend of the times, immediately discontinue their beastly suppression of the students and unconditionally and promptly release the students under arrest. (KCNA)

RPR Supports Students' Struggle

The spokesman of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification published on March 29 a statement in support of the struggle of students of Seoul University against the fascist terror rule of the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique and for the democratisation of society, according to radio "Voice of the Revolutionary Party for Reunification."

Recalling that students of Seoul University on March 28 held a large meeting and made public their "declaration for democracy and national salvation" and fought the riot police courageously, the statement said:

This daring action of the courageous students who rose up in the death-defying resistance with a grim resolution to risk any sacrifice was a just struggle for winning democracy and civil rights violated and obliterated under the iron rule of *yusin* (revitalisation) and a noble struggle for shaping new politics of democracy, a new life, with the dedication of their youth and lives.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification positively supports the struggle of the patriotic students of Seoul University for democracy and national salvation, those students who rose up in the resistance to the fascist dictatorship of *yusin* for campus freedom and the democratisation of society.

The Revolutionary Party for Reunification sternly denounces the fascist repression of the students and strongly demands the immediate release of all the students thrown into prison. (KCNA)

Families of March 1 Manifesto Signers Issue Declaration

Families of the signers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" made public a declaration in Seoul on April 1 in the name of the "meeting of conscientious prisoners and their families" protesting against the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique's fascist tyranny.

The declaration denounced the fascist hangmen for not only clamping down harshly upon the signers of the "delcaration for democracy and national salvation" but committing such persecution of their families as watching, eavesdropping and walking away. It laid down a seven-point "program of action" against the fascist tyranny and a seven-point "immediate goal" of struggle.

In the "program of action" they declared: "Don't yield to the persecution by the power and don't show a cowardly attitude." "We will not conduct an individual rescue movement." "Let's observe the secrecy of 'meeting' and lend a deaf ear to the questioning by intelligence agents." "Let all attendants unite like one family."

In the "immediate goal" they declared that they would fight "for the release of all conscientious prisoners and their legal reinstatement, the nullification of all political trials staged under the Pak regime, stoppage of torture and persecution, the reinstatement of the expelled students, journalists and professors and for the guarantee of right of fair justice."

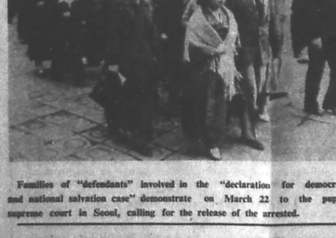
The declaration in which the families of the signers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" clarified their pledge to fight stressed that "gone are the days when human conscience was treated with contempt," according to a foreign press report from Seoul. "We will roundly expose all manner of political persecution which we are facing and will face in future," it added.

The declaration further noted: "We will not wage an individual rescue movement but consider the persecution of an individual as a persecution of all." "We will not yield to persecution but defend ourselves by every possible means and method."

Evincing the resolution to take an active part in all protest struggles for democracy, the declaration said; "Liberty to our sons and daughters and our husbands! Long live the freedom of conscience opposed to the power! Long live democracy!"

This declaration was made public at a meeting of Christians held in Seoul on the evening of April 1, according to reports.

This meeting was reported to have been attended by Kong Dok Gwi, wife of former south Korean "president" Yun Po Son, and Li Hui Ho, wife of Kim Dae Jung, and other families of the signers of the "declaration for democracy and national salvation."



Families of "defendants" involved in the "declaration for democracy and national salvation case" demonstrate on March 22 to the puppet supreme court in Seoul, calling for the release of the arrested.

Jail Terms Upheld For 2nd March 1 Manifesto Men

The south Korean fascist gang on April 2 held the second trial of the signatories to the "second declaration for democracy and national salvation" in Kwangju, South Cholla Province, and passed prison terms up to four years and "suspension of civil rights" of the same term on four religious men, according to foreign press reports from Seoul.

Those who were illegally condemned to prison terms that day are pastors belonging to the Presbyterian Church Council who held an anti-"government" meeting in Kwangju together with other religionists and personages of various strata and published the "second declaration for democracy and national salvation" on August 10 last year.

In the declaration they fully supported the "declaration for democracy and national salvation" made public in March last year in Seoul in demand of the resignation of the Pak Jung Hi puppet regime and resolutely demanded the abolition of the fascist "revitalised constitution" and the guarantee of freedom of the press.

The Pak Jung Hi puppet gang arrested these pastors on charges of the violation of the fascist "emergency decrees" because their just demand went against the grain with it, barbarously tortured them and inflicted harsh penalties upon them in the second trial after the first trial.

This heinous outrage of the fascist gang is part of its desperate attempt to suppress and stamp out all the democratic forces and maintain its "revitalised" fascist dictatorship and reveals once again its fascist and anti-popular nature.

Glimpse of South Korea

* The south Korean puppet clique announced on March 21 that they had worked out a "plan" to pull down within three years more than 115,000 houses of the poor population in Seoul and over 37,000 in local towns, above 152,600 in all according to a report from Seoul.

The scoundrels are going to remove this great number of houses under the pretext of "unlicensed."

A few days ago, officials of the puppet ministry of construction blared that they would destroy over 104,260 houses standing along roads throughout south Korea in a 10 year period.

The continued evacuation forced by the puppet clique renders more and more poor inhabitants homeless in south Korea.

* A heavy metal very harmful to the human body has been found in the shells and oysters cultivated in the sea off Masan, Chinhae Bay and other South Sea regions, according to a radio report from Seoul.

Today pollution materials have contaminated the air, land and sea of south Korea and they spoil crops and marine products, posing a great threat to the people's life.

Nevertheless, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique, far from taking measures against pollution, are inducing foreign pollution industry in a wholesale manner, converting south Korea into a "land of death".

* There have been a string of reports about the punishment meted out by south Korean young people to the puppet policy.

A report from south Korea says that young men gave a good drubbing to a policeman running riot in suppression in Naedokadong, Chongju, North Chungchong Province, on February 1.

The puppet policeman held up pedestrians and manhandled them on groundless charges that evening. Enraged at this, they fell upon him and meted out a deserved punishment to him.

On the same day, a young man surnamed O residing in Pulgwangdong, West Gate district, Seoul, seized a puppet policeman who was kicking about the station waiting room, heaping abuses on people and beating them. He gave the latter a sound thrashing, leaving him more dead than alive.

Such struggle was also waged recently in Songsu-dong, Songdong district, Seoul, in Pyongyan-myon, Chechon county, North Chungchong Province, and many other places.

S. Korean Youth Oppose Military Drill

The south Korean youth strongly oppose the training in the criminal "homeland defence reserve forces" forced upon them by the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique.

According to a report, a young man surnamed Kim residing in Panamdong, Taejon, South Chungchong Province, on March 25 refused to comply with the call-up by the puppet clique for training in the "homeland defence reserve forces."

A certain Li, a young man in Sindang-dong No. 3, Songdong district, Seoul, was summoned for training in a "company of the homeland defence reserve forces" ten times. But he opposed it each time. A certain Song in Seoul who was summoned five times ignored this each time and boycotted training.

A certain Chong, a young man residing in Wa-ri, Hamyol-myon, Iksan county, North Cholla Province, persistently opposed and rejected the training forced upon him by the puppet bellicose elements from 1975 to the end of last year.

S. Korea's Human Traffic

The world people are lifting higher their voices in denunciation of the south Korean fascist clique's truculent violation of human rights.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi is not only a vicious strangulr of democracy and brutal fascist gangster but the most wicked slave trader of the 20th century.

History brands the trade in black slaves in the last centuries as a monstrous crime against mankind. It was more than a century ago that the slave trade was banned by the international law.

But the human traffic of modern brand is persisting in south Korea still today.

Even according to doctored data released by the puppet clique, more than 400,000 fellow countrymen in south Korea were sold off to foreign countries under the name of "emigration" and "manpower export" during the last 15 years.

The children who were sold off like commodities under the cloak of "adopted children" in the last one decade or more number as many as 31,000.

Tens of thousands of south Koreans are openly traded off overseas every year.

This is something rare to be seen in any other countries.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi declared human traffic as a "state policy" with an eye to quell the daily growing grievances of the unemployed and the people's resistance and line his own pocket by using them as "commodities" for earning foreign currency.

The south Korean puppet clique enacted a variety of evil laws such as "emigration law" and "special law on orphan adoption" to "legalize" this criminal flesh traffic and even set up such permanent organs for flesh traffic as the "overseas development corporation" and "emigration bureau" and worked out a "five-year emigration plan" and "five-year manpower export plan" and have since pushed them ahead.

The gangsters blinded with money-making are not only selling people alive to the United States but exporting internal organs of dead bodies.

Traitor Pak Jung Hi has left no means untried in the "slave trade."

"Children welfare societies" set up by him in south Korean cities sell even those children who have parents to foreign countries under the name of "international child adoption." The parents of a missing child are not allowed to take him back under the "special law on orphan adoption."

Traitor Pak Jung Hi bilks even the small amount of foreign currency earned by south Korean workers in foreign countries by the sweat of their brow. He practises every conceivable fraud in changing it into the south Korean money whose exchange rate drops with each passing day. And "foreign currency exchange banks" use this fund in loaning money at high usury for one month or for several months.

Over the last ten odd years, traitor Pak Jung Hi pocketed 806 million dollars through the trade in compatriots carried out under the name of "manpower export" and raked in more than 72.9 million dollars under the cloak of "child adoption."

Not content with this, the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique even drew up a criminal plan to bring the number of "emigrants" to one million by 1981.

The gangsters have largely expanded different kinds of tools for flesh traffic such as "committees for promotion of emigration" crying for the "effective promotion of emigration." They are "sending" to foreign countries slave dealers of different ranks up to "prime minister" for flesh traffic bargaining.

More than one hundred south Korean children who were traded to a circus company in New York are forced to cry like "animals" such as chickens, dogs and monkeys.

A plantation owner in Texas State crippled a south Korean boy whom he bought as an "adopted son" for the mere reason that the latter did not obey him.

Miserable is the lot of tens of thousands of south Koreans who are sold to foreign countries every year under the name of "emigration."

The south Koreans who were sold to South America under the cloak of "emigration" are forced to slave like the Indians of the past in marshes along the river Amazon and in deep forests where crocodiles, poisonous insects and serpents swarm.

A Brazilian paper said:

"New type slave owners have appeared here today to force the people bought from south Korea to slave like a beast of burden. Most of these 'emigrants' are savagely beaten by plantation owners. Some of them have become blind and crippled. In a word, they have become lifelong slaves."

The south Korean miners who were sold to West Germany are forced to carry per shift one hundred iron props each weighing 60 kilograms in extremely dangerous work sites 1,000 feet underground.

The West German paper "Die Welt" said:

"The south Koreans are, indeed, under 'difficult conditions' and they receive wages less than the 'minimum living cost.'

"This reminds one of those people who were taken here for forced labour from the occupied countries in the Hitler times."

2,000 S. Koreans Riot in Mideast

Over 2,000 south Korean workers whom the Pak Jung Hi puppet clique had taken to Saudi Arabia to make money rose in a riot against the employer's harsh violation of their human rights.

The owner of the Hyondae Konsol Company, a comprador capitalist of south Korea, who is building the Jubayl Port of Saudi Arabia under contract, forced hard work on over 4,000 south Korean workers on platry wages, insulting and manhandling them.

The riot broke out on March 13 when a vicious foreman at the construction site beat a truck driver for a groundless reason.

At first over 200 workers lodged a protest with the manager of the company. But the rascal hurled insulting invectives against the workers, throwing them into rage. The workers rose like so many angry lions and destroyed the company office and burned over 30 trucks and furniture and facilities there.

The struggle gained in scope, joined by over 2,000 workers.

Frightened by the surging fighting spirit of the workers, the puppet ambassador of south Korea to Saudi Arabia threatened the workers, while resorting to appeasement and deception. When the workers did not saccumb, he asked the host country to mobilize the army and policy to suppress the workers.

But the workers fought unyieldingly in firm unity and on March 16, three days after they rose, wrested from the employer a promise to stop violating their human rights and raise their wages.

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